Le Temps of Paris complained of the non-arrival of Spanish newspapers, implying that this was due to their having been seized at the Post Office, to which accusation the Moniferer replies by asserting the fact that from the 20th of September, the day on which the revolution broke out, up to date there has

been but one single Spanish paper seized.

The English government commission appointed to investigate the relations between landlord and tentended that the report shall be an exhaustive one and that all details respecting the tenure of land in Ireland shall be set forth. The Commissioners will be able to place their report before the new Parliameat early in the first session.

Change of Officials-Increased Revenue from State Property-Entry Into Madrid of Admiral Topete-Despatch from Captain Gen-eral Lersaudi from Caba-Washington's Portrait Raised in Piace of Isabella's-tien eral Friendly Feeling Towards the United

MADRID, Oct. 11, 1868.

The new government is now pretty firmly fixed in the saddle, with the reins of power in its hands, and the people begin to discover that the wheels are in bearing taem forward. The Gaceta de Maaria, the official organ of the provisional government, is rapidly filling up with notices of removals of prominent officials in the various departments who are not regarded quite sound on the questions the hour, and with the announcements of the appointment of other persons who are more in harmony with the policy of the that be. Any one prominently neeted with the government just overturned has no chance of retaining his position, as there are equally od men selected for all the places and men who can be trusted as liberals. It is pretty hard on some be subordinate to the public welfare, and they ar compelled to relinquish their hold on the public asury. In many respects the changes are likely to be benificial to the government in more ways than one. Some of these old fellows are notorious pecu and rascals, perfectly up in the skilful ways of fliching the funds most skilful ways of filehing the funds of the State, and with no conscientious scruples which could prevent them from being an expensive sieve through which the income of the country struggied to reach the strong box in the treasury. The at rition which wore away the money that traveled from the people to the gobernment was something never dreamed of in natural philosophy, and the same exhausting process was encountered in paying money out of the treasury. The present government prrocess to do away as much as possible with this loss from wear and tear and reduce it down to the lowest known percentage. With an houest administration of public affairs, now that the immense civil lists are cut of, there is no reason why taxes cannot be reduced and a beginning made in the payment of the public debt, the interest of which would soon swamp Spain it things went on as they did under the old administration. The financial prospects of Spain are not so bal now as they might be. The immense estates of the crown, located in the most desirable provinces in Spain, are now at the disposition of the State. Look at the royal reserve at Arthe old administration. The financial prospects of Spain are not so bad now as they might be. The immense estates of the crown, located in the most desirable provinces in Spain, are now at the disposition of the State. Look at the royal reserve at Aranjuez, about forty miles from Madrid. It is a vasi tract of land, thirty miles long by as many broad, containing the choicest favoring and grazing land in this portion of Spain. Although it has been mostly rented out to thrifty farmers and dairymen it never brought in any revenue to the privy purse of the exQueen, and, on the contrarty, it was a source of considerable expense. All this can be changed by selling the entire tract, excepting the park immediately about the beautifu palace, which might be let for a hotel and putting the money into the treasury. Other estates of the same character, of no use to the State, can now be sold and the proceeds devoted to paying off the public debt. Besides the crown property, valued at over \$60,000,000, not counting the larger palaces and that grand but worthless old mass, the Escurial, which cost a fabulous sum of money, the Church has five times as much property as the Queen held, and property, too, that brings in money. Of course, most all of this will be confiscated by the State and sold. Already in many places the Juntas have ordered the Jesuits to leave their establishments, which by right belong to the State, and to deliver over the keys to the officers appointed to receive them. The very choicest places in Spain are cite them. Nothing seems wanting now but honesty, onterprise and wisdom to tune Spain on her feet again as powerful and property and property will bring into the public designation of the debt and the construction of roads through the literior, now practically destinte of them. Nothing seems wanting now but honesty, onterprise and wisdom to tune. Spain on her feet again as powerful and propertous as ever. We shall see whether the new government is equal to its lofty duties and the demands of the time.

duties and the demands of the time.

Admiral or Commodore Topete has assumed the duties of his office. He arrived yesterday, and met with a very cordial and enthusiastic reception. He secort consisted of regulars, volunteers and saltors, who bore flags, banners, &c. The affair was not so grand as that on the occasion of the arrival or Serano and Frim, but it was none the less very fattering to the ninexy Commonous the less very fattering to the ninexy Commonous the season of the service of the se

in a tery condition of regulars, volunteers and saitors, who bore flags, banners, &c. The affair was not so grand as that on the occasion of the arrival of Serano and Frim, but it was none the less very fattering to the pickey Commodore, who cares very little about display. As leader of the rebellon in Caldi he was entitled to something nice, and the post of Minister of Marine was very properly given him. The Commodore is a brave, galiant and accomplished officer, and a pieasant, agreeable gentleman, very generalty liked. He will doubtless introduce into the navy some desirable reforms. Lieutenant General Dulce, whose name is mentioned with others in connection with the Captain Generalish of Caba, has been appointed chief director of Cavairy. His health is exceedingly deletate and it is doubtful whether he can perform duty for some time to come.

There was great excitement on the Bourse yesterday and a decided fail of the funds in consequence of a report, taken from an English journal, hat Cuba had pronounced and declared her independence. So many people have investments there that it created a tarrible panic for awhite, until it was semi-officially stated that all the news from Cuba was perfectly satisfactory; that the island was tranquil and that there was liftle danger that an act of such a grave character as a separation from the mother country would be performed. It may be remarked as a very singular fact that we have not as yet a single line announcing the course of events in Cuba. A despatch to the government from Captain General Lersundi, has been given to the journals. In that he merely deats in generalities. He speaks of his intention to do his duty partioletally, &c., but he does not say a word about the feeling or the events among the course of events in Cuba. Are provided as processes, speak in the crown. Yesterday one of the prominent Cubans here presented himself to Sender Agrand, and he hoped that his brethern beyond the sea would soon enjoy the same rights as the citized a form the most cortial

ROME.

Merality of the Court of Rome—Addition to and Force of Royal Navy—Attempted Pol-noning of the Troops—French Recruits—New Const Defences—Sovere Sentences Passed on Prisoners—Elucidation of the Invitation

I have already informed you that from the very beginning the news of what was going on in Spain produced a profound and painful impression at the Vaticae, where the Pope eagerly demanded his Nancio's telegrams from Madrid as fast as they

private intelligence failed. His Holiness instantly complied with the Queen's message imploring him to insert in his daily celebration of mass the prayer ad sedandas rebeltiones. The Spanish Embassy here and only learned by the newspapers of the Queen's entry into France. As to her Majesty's taking refuge in the Eternal City it has been surmised that in so moral a court as that of Pio Nono some objection might be made to her bringing the intendant Marfori with her, and she certainly would not come without him; but it must be recollected that her grandmother, wife of Carlos IV., who came to Rome with her husband in the beginning of this century and resided here for ten or twelve years until her death, which took place in the reign of Plus VII., met with no such severity on the part of that enlightened Pontiff, out enjoyed uninterruptedly the society of her favorite factorum, the Principe della Pace (anglice, Prince of Peace), who has left as a memorial of his prolonged sojourn in these parts, a very large palace at Albano, in a delightful situation which is still called by his name.

It is certain that the Pope has conferred with his maestro di casa, Commendatore Spagna, as to the preparations which it would be necessary to make t the Quirinal Palace for the reception of the royal fugicive, with her husband, family and suite; but according to another report a grand Bourbon gather ing is to be effected by her Majesty taking up her re-sidence in the Farnese Palace, where the state apart-ments are being prepared for her by the ex-king of Naples. Should Queen Isabelia unitate the example of Plus IX. at Gaeta, and summon around her the diplomatic representatives necredited to her at Mad-drid, the Papal Nuncio will, of course, attend her; but if not he will be recalled from Madrid, to his great regret, no doubt, as he has scarcely had time to derive any pecuniary benefit from his appointment, which is the most lucrative mission on the Pope's diplo-matic list.

and she was on much exhausted by her sea voyage that she was obliged to rest two days in the delegate's palace at Civita Vecchia before coming on to Rome.

A new offering has arrived at Civita Vecchia from the Catholic Committees of France, consisting of two steam launches ordered at Toulon last. February and constructed in the government arsenal. These boats are each to carry one gun and ten men, and will be employed in watching the Ther from the Itsilian frontier at Correse to the river's mouth at Flumicimo. The introduction of hostile men and arms into the Pope's dominions by way of the Ther—the imminent danger of which the government of his Hollness persists in asserting, if not crediting—is also to be guarded against by the establishment of parties of soldiers in huts on the river's banks. Although it is not likely that the Pontifical navy will ever have an opportunity of inaugurating such an astounding coup about a state which Spain has just effected, an enumeration of its force will serve to demonstrate the maritime resources of the Pontifical government. His Holiness' navy consists of thirteen vessels of various dimensions, carrying 250 men, and commanded by Captain Alessandro Ciaidi, one of the most distinguished hydrographical engineers of Italy and author of an esteemed work recently published on the action of the waves of the sea. First on the list is the Papal yacht Immacolata Concezione, a screw steaner improperly termed a corvette, built in England and carrying engines of 156 horse power and eight guns. The interior is fitted up for temporary occupation by the Pope in case it should ever be agreeable or necessary for his Hollness to undertake a sea voyage, which is very unlikely beyond an afternoon's cruise off Civita Vecchia from Antwerp with Remington rifles of Liège manufacture, 2,000 barrels of goverer and singular property to the stramer San Fietro, forty horse power, and the patient of a marty of for the corps of zouaves. A sergeant of artiflery, named Ramponi, has been arrested on suspicio

possibility of the plan.

I mentioned in my last letter that the triat of the prisoners implicated in the blowing up of the Serristori barracks and the attempts on those of Cimarra and the Castle of St. Angelo concluded on the 27th uit, with the condemnation to death of Monti and Tagnetti, two others to the galleys for life, five for twenty years and two for ten years. The advocates for the defence appealed against several irregularities in the triat, and the tribunal consequently, instead of entering the vacation customary during this month, resumed their sitting for the revision of the sentence on the 1st of October, and it is expected that their deliberation will not be concluded before a fortuight nor be prolonged beyond that period, being merely matter of form; whereas the fate of the prisoners is fully decided on and the execution of those condemned to death already arranged, as, far as is known, for the 22d inst., the anniversary of the crime for which they are to suffer. The prisoners implicated in the defence of Ajani's house in Trastevere are to be tried in November.

vember.

In the Pope's letter ad omnes Protestantes aliosque acathoticos inviting them to consider the error of their ways on the occasion of the approaching council, it must not be supposed that the expression acathoticos means Jews, Mussalmans and Pagans in contradistinction to Protestants, but only such denominations of the latter as are not organized in regular churches, such as the Anglo-Episcopalian, Scotch, Swedish, Lutheran, Calviniat, &c., but practising worship in scattered and headless sects.

GERMANY.

The Political Situation-Conferences at Munich-War Enthusiasts-Arbitrary Press

nich—War Enthusiasts—Arbitrary Press
Prosecutions—Increase of Hanoverian Leglon—Prince Salm on Mexico—General
Prim Originally a Teutou—Ordination of a
Military Bishop for Prussin.

Berlin, Oct. 12, 1868.
Whatever surnises there may be on your side of
the water respecting a disturbance of the European
peace, to be caused either by a war between France
and Germany, by the Eastern question, or by the
domestic difficulty in Spain becoming contagious,
we must be allowed to differ with them, and to
adhere to our view of the political situation at preadhere to our view of the political situation at pre-sent and for some time to come as indicating profound peace and tranquillity. Not only has nothing happened of late to diminish the chances of a durable peace, but they have grown materially stronger, since no longer a doubt exists of the entire harmony between Russia and Prussia, a harmony which in the absence of solemn treaties seems nevertheless sincere and trustworthy. Napoleon is by this time fully aware of this close entente cordiale between the two most powerful governments of the Continent, and knows how difficult a task it would be to sever these ties of dynastic consanguinity, and, moreover, of a voluntary alliance. Thus, France to-day, hardly daring to measure its strength with that of Germany, is almost paralyzed as long as it has not first secured Russia's neutrality, though Germany alone would be able to take up a French challenge. The Spanish revolution is looked upon here with complete indifference, and has not had the least effect plete indifference, and has not had the least effect upon the action of Prussia or the North German Confederation, except, perhaps, the sending of a vessel-of-war to offer protection to German residents in Spain. If, as may be hoped, a de facto govern-ment should be soon established there, and be ac-knowledged by the United States and England, it will be simply a change of the credentials of the Ger-man Ambassador in Madrid, who has not been re-called, though the Spanish Minister here is prepar-

called, though the Spanish Minister here is preparing to leave for the castle of Pau, under the conviction that the future government will not need him at
the court of Berlin.

While the political aspect is thus entirely peaceful
no great interest is attached to the military conferences now held at Munich, which are to pave the
way for a consolidation of the northern and southern
force of Germany. Little as is known of the result
so far, it is said to be unfavorable to the propositions
of the North; its offers of entering into conventions
similar to the one relative to the division of Hesse
have been refused. Southern Germany is determined to have its own independent military organization, though not averse to adopt some of the leading points, especially concerning a prempt mobilization, which exist in the Northern army. The official
press, in order to show its discretion, pretends to say
that the Munich conferences, far from being occupied
with stipulations offensive and defensive, are engaged with purely internal affairs, such as Southern
fortifications, their garchons, Ac.; but if such topics
only are discussed why have various government
counciliors been appointed to participate in the proceedings?

At any other time these Munich conferences would

conneniors been appointed to participate in the pro-ceedings?

At any other time these Munich conferences would have been watched with intense excitement not only here but in the Tuleries; but now Napoleon's preoccupation in another direction has cooled the ardor of the Southern unionists, who shortly refore were loud in their elamors for a fusion into one

grand German army which should strike terror into the French hosts. Not that such a fusion could have been easily consummated, for there are essential obstacles to a harmonique, soint action of the Northern and Southern forces. In the true spirit of German disunion it may be remarked that the Wurtemberg brigades have five, the Baden six and the Bavarian seven battalions each. Similar disparities exist in the artillery, train, hospital and medical departments. But the principal difficulty lies in the arrangement that in Frussia and North Germany the men of the second ban, in case of war, have to do home duty in garrisoning fortresses, and also form the coast guard, while in South Germany such troops exist on paper only and must be supplied, in case of need, by diminishing the regular forces.

Having alluded in a former letter to a rabid war enthusias; in the person of a teacher at a Berlin college, whose dissertation on State pohery seemed a high bid for preferment to office, to be followed by a decoration, we may wind up this little bit of information by stating that since then the attention of the school department has been directed to this uncalled for effusion, and a vote of disapproval passages in the late lecture of Hon. Mark D. Wilber, and in order to make up a trifollam of bedigerent enthusiasis we may name to-day Professor Lee, of Halle, the ultra conservativa, who has just come out with an essay on the present political situation. In this he says:—"May God preserve us our Prussian reality, and not let us float into that indefinite state called Germany. Our antipathies against Austria. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and even our antipathies against France, are diminishing." So we find the professor from Halle complain in great greit; but the old fogy knows, too, where to find a remedy for the evil. Bloodletting, according to his idea cures the whole evil. He proceeds:—"spilt blood is the noble price that binds nations: binds them better than the so-called moral conquest wedded to good intentions. All forbenrance

on the ground that according to the law of the Norm German Confederation no political journal can be excluded from the benefit of being forwarded by post.

Accounts from Paris state that the Hanovertan legion of ex-George has increased from 749 to 1,400 men. In Haddesheim, near Hanover, there has been another recent judgment respecting contempt of majesty. A servant maid has been condemned to two months' imprisonment for singing a Hanoverian song, and a boy was fined ten thalers for shouting "Cuckoo" after a Prussian pollocuman.

A present lately made by a very rich and plous family in Hanover to the Grown Prince on his birthday consisted of a silver shield, one and a half feet in diameter, with a golden edge on which is represented St. George in the act of slaring the dragon, with the motto, "In hoc signo vinces," On the reverse is engraved a text from Scripture. Upon receiving this present the Grown Prince is reported to have said that he had the firm conviction he should return within five years to the throne of his ancestors. There exists not a Germany, in the political sense of the word, now. If Hanover were to rise and reclaim its rightful dynasty this could not be called treason against Germany. As regards Hanover's present position it can only be looked upon as a hostile occupation. His adherents, he said, should, however, not damage the cause by a premature movement. Of the position towards France he remarked that it was a calumny that Guelphs were seeking support fem foreign aid; they needed neither the intervention of Austria nor of Prance to obtain their rights sconer or later.

If it were not that these one-sided demonstrations, spread out into magnificude by the partisan press, must be looked upon as the last convu stons of an expiring faction, the lucubrations of the old professor at Halle might really, after all, have some value. As it is, however, the people of the annexed provinces seem to become daily more satisfied with their position and prospects.

In a few weeks, says the Elberfeld Zeitun

true to the late Emperor Maximilian to his last hours. Enjoying, as he did, in the highest degree the imperial confidence, Prince Salm's daybook, it is expected, will electrify the reasers in a similar fashion to that of Rochefort's world renowned Lan-

fashion to that of Rochefort's world renowned Lanterne.

Some wiseacres discovered that General Prim's proper name is Priss, and that he is German born, having in his youth enlisted in the Spanish army. An industrious watchmaker at Potsdam has preferred a suit to recover thirty thalers for a dial sold to him many years 2go, and requested the Poreign Department to ascertain the identity of said Priss or Prim. Other ingenious people here pretend that the notorious Marfort is also a Teuton. What next? We are in a fair way, if other Spanish grandees turn out to be Germans, to annex Spain, or at least force the Junta to bear a part of the Prussian budget.

The Prussian Sanitary Committee, founded during the Solleswig-Holstein war in 1564, and very active in the late campaign, has just published a letter written by King William expressive of the monarch's desire that the committee should extend its operations throughout the country to every district and county, promising the assistance of the government authorities and declaring a continuance necessary in order to insure efficiency during peace or in case of a future war. This letter, dated Ems, the 15th July, a. c., will no doubt be read and com-

case of a future war. This letter, dated Ems, the 16th July, a. c., will no doubt be read and commented upon in France in a similar manner as the King's late speech at Kiel and may be followed by an explanation of a "complete misunderstanding." The ordination of the new Prussian military bishop, Rev. Namszanowsky, takes place to-day, at the cathedral of Kenigsberg, by the Bishop of Ermeland. On the 3d proxline the St. Hubertus chase will come off, attended by his Majesty, and, as some believe, by Count Bismarck, whose return is expected by that time.

SWITZERLAND.

Report on the Late Inundationsjury Caused-Extent of Territory Inun-dated-Estimate of Damage.

Dr. Dubs, the federal President, returned last night to the capital from his tour of inspection through the cantons of Tessin and the Grisons and has has made his report relative to the late inundation to the federal council to-day. This account is very sad, and confirms in its principal parts the communications already received from these cantons. Dr. Dubs describes the canton of Tessin as having

suffered the most by the catastrophe, the Livin and Bienjo valleys being chiefly damaged. In the Liviner valley Bodia and Giornico are completely ruined. The same fate also has befallen a great number of houses in various parts of Verzasca valley; the roads have everywhere been much injured. As to the cau-ton of Grisons, Dr. Dubs endorses the statements al-

have everywhere been much injured. As to the canton of Grisons, Dr. Dubs endorses the statements alteredy made that in the Valais and Peiden and the Rheinwald valley, and also in Haldenstein, much damage has been done by the Inundation, while in the same canton the roads have suffered but little and will soon be restored for traffic. "The losses," says Dr. Dubs, "are very great, and will doubtless require all the energy of the inhabitants of the places in question to repair and reconstruct the embankments, bridges and roads destroyed."

Herr Naff, the federal councillor, who was charged with drawing up the report on the destruction in St. Gail, has confirmed the accounts already sent in all their essential parts, so that to judge from those official reports and, independently of the havoc caused in the cantons of the Vatuis and Url, the damages done in the cantons of francs. They are, at all events, greater than those caused by the inundations in the years 1817 and 1824.

In 1834 the amount of injury caused in Switzerland amounted to 6,130,000f., which sum, although somewhat large-gean scarcely form a standard in the present case, considering the great extent of territory mendated. One journal estimates the damages at 100,00,000f. It is hoped that this calculation is exaggerated. Unfortunately, according to a telegram from Heilinzona dated the 8th inst., rain has continually fallen since the day before yeaterday in the canton of Tessin, and the village of Polenge has been so buried by a landslip that the church steeple only is visible, and fears are entertained that Fregelo, a village on the summit of the Liviner valley, may also be destroyed. Lastiy, in Ascona the water has risen to such a height that forty-three families had to move to higher ground yesterday.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gindstone en Penianism. In view of the elevation of Mr. Gladstone to be Premier of Great Britain his views on the subject of Fenlanism may be read with more than ordinary interest at the present time. The following is an extract from his speech delivered in Liverpool on the

tract from his speech delivered in Liverpool on the night of the 15th inst.:—

Many of our countrymen delude themselves with the idea that Fenianism in Ireland is only the fancy of the mere soum of the community—of the drunk-ard, of the beggar and of the thef—of what we call the dangerous or disreputable classes; and they think that in America Fenianism is nothing but the result of a military excitement which has necessarily invaded that country, engaged as it has been in the distracting struggles, of a civil war. Now, I am going to rend to you some notices, which are short, but they are of the decost interest, from a work on

which I think that full reliance may be placed. It is the work of Mr. Maguire, the member of Paritament for Cork—(cheers)—and a most intelligent man, a very able member of Paritament, and I believe, a perfectly faithful and honest witness and a tree and warmhearted Irishman. (Cheers.) No one is more opposed to Fenlanism than Mr. Maguire; but he paid a visit to America, he published the results, and I do not believe that either his good faith or his accuracy has been impugned. He made it his business to ascertain what are the elements of the strength of Fenlanism in America, because the question is this:—Is it the result of merely accidental causes? Is it confined to the outcasts of society, or is it the deeply rooted inveterate passion that has taken hold of the minds of the people of that country as the violent recoil from the sufferings they have undergone, and which is likely to become in action as permanent as it is vehement, unless we can apply the remedy to the fountain head of the disease? (Cheers.) Now, we are fond of thinking that a sentiment of irritation in the Northern States of America has had to do with Fentantsm. Take this anecdote told by Mr. Maguire. He meets with an Irish Southern cause, but that man holds up the other arm and he says, "This is the only arm I have left, and, so help me God, I'd give it and every drop of my heart's blood if I could only strike one blow for Ireland." (Cheers.) Mr. Maguire goes again to a mine wrought almost entirely by Irishmen, about 300 in number, in the State of lilinois. Among floose 300 men he says there were not six drunkards; but he said he found among the same feeling of passionate lever for Ireland, the same feeling of passionate hatred to its government; but of course meaning the British connection. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maguire gives his opinion in these words generally:—"My belief is that among Fenlans in almost every state of the Infent here are many thousants of the very cream of the Irish population. Indeed, meaning the Eritish connection, Hear hear.) which I think that full reliance may be placed. It is the work of Mr. Maguire, the member of Paritament who regarded feminism with positive distins, and its leaders with marked distrust, that the most regular, steady and self-respecting of the Irish pourh, or the immediate descendants of Irish parents, contributed its chief strength." Geatlemen, I know not what such statements make on your minds. They make a deep impression on mine. You have read, probably, within the last few weeks the painful and heartrending accounts of those attempts at eviction on the estate of ar. Scally, in Ireiand—(hisses)—which ended in the death of one or two policemen. Possibly you have read in the newspapers the conditions of the leaves which those holders of land were required to accept, or else to leave their noddings, without a hope of livelihood of any kind. (Cries of "Shame"), If you have read those conditions, if you bear in mind that such laws can be proposed to the poor occupiers of land in Irethose conditions, if you bear in mind that such laws can be proposed to the poor occupiers of land in Ireland without oftending the law, and if you then add this recollection, that the strong arm of the government is ever at comman! to defend the enforcement of whatever is legal, I think every one of us can well conceive, cannot indeed justify, but can excuse, or if we cannot excuse, can at least understand, how it is that this deep and sullen feeling of estrangement, passive estrangement, sometimes arising into active and burning introd, has grown up in the minds of that unhappy people. (Obecrs.) But, now, gentlemen, passive estrangement, sometimes arising into active and burning hatred, has grown up in the minds of that unhappy people. (Cheers.) But, now, gentlemen, I-am going to present to you a contrast; for many of those gentlemen who admit in their full breadth the unhappy effects with regard to the state of the national mind of Ireland-I mean of a very large portion of that people—many of those who admit the facts dispute the causes, and they tell you with a grave face, and many of them, I believe, are conscientiously convinced, strange as it may appear, that all this is owing, not to agitation, as a minister of the Crown thinks, yet to some unhappy, incurable perverseness of mind in the Irishman that makes him love to live in the atmosphers of turbulence and discontent, just as much as an inhabitant of any other country loves to live in the atmosphere of contentment, loyaity and peace. Certainly, gentlemen, that is a creed of an astounding strangeness, I was going to say it was a libel upon Providence. I might, I think, stand for the confutation of that belief upon its rank absurdity. When such things are told us we have a right to refuse credit to them, they in volve violations of the whole course of nature and the whole order of the world, which, many as are the imperfections of the state in which we live, nevertheless are not to be found. But we have the confutation of facts. Lord Mayo even has shown you the state of the Irishman in Ireland. Mr. Mathe imperfections of the state in warea nevertheless are not to be found. But we have the nevertheless are not to be found. But we have the confutation of facis. Lord Mayo even has shown you the state of the Irishman in Ireland. Mr. Maguire has shown you the state of the Irishman in the United States. Now go with me across the Canadian border and look for a few minutes to the state of the Irishman in Canada; and here, instead of referring to lengthened and various documents, I will quote the words but of a single witness. Possibly the name may be known to you I am going to mention—it is the name of Mr. D'Arcy McGee, a gentieman who, I believe, was well known in Ireland during so much of his life as he passed there as one of the most vehement of Irish patriots, and as one of those who either exposed himself on that account to the penalties of the law, or else was within an ace of so exposing himself. That was the character of Mr. D'Arcy McGee. He went to Canada. Canada is under the sway of the

he has uttered. It is in pursuance of these opinions that we have proposed to Pariament the policy on which you have to pass your judgment. The first fruits of that policy are before you. The Poor Law System and Its Effects.

The Poer Law System and Its Effects.

(From the London Telegraph, Oct. 13.)

For simple, unadulterated horror—horror that might give the inspiration of a Greek tragedy—commend us to the true story of the deach of James Dowsett, aged affr-five, a padper in the Islington Workhouse. On Thursday last Dowsett was sent on an errand by the workhouse officials, and at the corner of Park street, on his way back, he saw a barrel of port wine fall from a wagon which was being unloaded and burst, the wine running into the gutter. The old pauper immediately went down on his hands and knees and proceeded greedly to swill the vinous contents of the kennel. He swilled, and swilled, and swilled, until he fell down insensibly drunk, was picked up from a puddle of port wine and taken to the workhouse. There, it is sitted, medical assistance was not immediately forthcoming. When it did arrive the man was dead. The suggestiveness of this story makes it really dreadful. A pig could have done no more, and would probably have done something like what James Dowsett did; but the pig would have known when he had enough, and would have waddled away from the gutter full of wine. We may say that the pauper's act was that of a brute beast; but a horse or a dog would not have touched that wine in the mire. A human rough or a black-guard street boy might have filled his cap from the overflowing kennel, but he would scarcely have gone down on his hands and knees to lap up mingled alcohol and filth until he fell into a supor. It is worth while inquiring whether the effect of the administration of the Poor laws has not been to convert paupers into something less than human beings.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A woman in Vienna is realizing a fortune by means of trained goldfinches that draw numbers from a small bowl. Policy and lottery players at-

A woman was lately by mistake shut in the vaults of a small village church in Sweden, where she remained eleven days. When found she merely asked for some water, and, being treated with great care, perfectly recovered in a few days.

perfectly recovered in a few days.

The pearl fisheries in the province of Olonetz, Russia, that were explored during the reign of Catharine II., have recently been resumed with great success, and some magnificent specimens sent to the Emperor by the peasants of that locality.

The Emperor of the French has decided that while on leave the pay of non-commissioned officers and coldiers shall be as follows:—Sergeant majors six cents per day, sergeants four cents, corporals two cents and privates one cent, in gold.

cents per day, sergeants four cents, corporals two cents and privates one cent, in gold.

A recent imperial ukase issued at Warsaw confers ten farms, forming part of the confiscations made in Poland, upon General Nabokof, his imperial Majesty's personal representative for the amage of the kingdom of Poland. The revenue arising from this property is stated at 3,000 rubles, or about \$2,500 in gold, annually.

In Paris there are from 1,000 to 1,100 stands for the sale of roasted chostnuts, kept mostly by Auvergnats and Savogards. The rents for the season range, according to the location, from thicty dollars to \$100. The gross receipts of these venders average \$20,000 monthly. The fruit is mostly obtained from North Italy.

The Bartimer Correspondent suggests the fortifying of railroads by erecting suntable fortifications can be garrisoned by veteran soldiers and easily placed in a position to withstand a siege. At present the only fortifications of the kind existing are the bridge of Dirschau, on the Vistula; that of Cottoins, on the Spree, and the station of Alessandris, North Italy.

History proves that there is a certain fatality stached to the occupation of the Papal chair by a Pius. Lonis XVI. was beheaded under Pins VI. Charles X. lost his crown under Pins VII. Charles X. lost his crown under Pins VIII. Charles X. lost his crown under Pins VIII. Charles X. lost his crown under by the VIII. Charles X. lost his crown under by the VIII. Charles X. lost his crown under by other and landella of Spain have been overthrown, and the pages of history are darkened by the violent deaths of President Lincoln, Maximilian of Mexico and Prince Michael of Servis.

ITALY AT WORK.

Its Population, Resources, Manufac dustry, Products, Educational Statistics, Railronds and Telegraphs, Provincial and Manicipal Regulations. A writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes, who has

cess to the latest and best sources of information, supplies to that periodical a very interesting review of the resources, population, industrial pursuits and state of education of the people of the Italian peninsula. In many respects he gives a much more favorable account of the people and of their industrial character than has been generally credited to

them. We will summarize his statement.

The last census of the kingdom of Italy, taken on the 21st of December, 1861, and of Venetia, taken in 1857, showed a population of from 24,050,000 to 25,000,000, divided up among sixty-eight provinces and 8,562 communes. The increase of population from 1858 to the beginning of 1862 considerable in all the large cities, Naples alone having in that time gained nearly 10,000. The statistics of 1865 make Italy the most nupital country of Europe. Its natural rate of increase would allow it to double its population in eighty years, while France, to perform the sam feat, would require 183 years, and Austria would rebad governments, plagues, famines, foreign wars, civil wars, emigrations and proscriptions, Italy is to-day more populated than it ever was, even under the Romans. And its people are all Italians. The number of resident foreigners is much smaller than is generally supposed, the census showing it to be only some 88,000. But even foreigners become after a little while Italians. That is, they adopt the language and manners of the country, eat ples, drink sul-phurated water, enjoy the slesta, wear trinkets, love usic and hate walking. Though Italy has been often conquered and occupied by the conquerors, these, whether Gauls, Germans, or Spaniards, have

often conquered and occupied by the conquerors, these, whether Gauls, Germans, or Spaniards, have never taken footing there. They have merely floated along on the surface of society, leaving no more trace behind them than the ship which floats on the trackless ocean. Milan and Venice remained Italian under the Austrians, and Rome remained Roman under the French. Making allowance for some triding variations of dialect, and which are disappearing since the formation of a new kingdom, the Italian people have but one language; and making a like allowance for some 30,000 Jews, mostly in Tuscany, and for some 33,000 Jews, mostly in Tuscany, and for some 33,000 Protestants, including the Waldenses, they have but one religion.

One third of the population of Italy (more than eight millions) is attached to agriculture. The peasants maintain good health by their active and frugal life, have large families and attain a good old age. But few of them, however, are owners of the soil. The cultivation of rice is one of the richest resources of Lombardy and Pledmont, where, in certain places, particularly in the valley of the Po, the traveller might fancy himself on the banks of the Ganges. In Central Italy they adopt the system which is there called the m-zzeria—in France the metapage—that is, the proprietor furnishes the land and buildings and the farmer furnishes the labor and care, the product being equally divided. The cotton raised at the foot of Mount Vesuvins (called the Castellamare cotton, from the name of the shipping port,) is only surpassed by the sea island cotton of South Carolina. The cultivation of cotton is carried on extensively in the plains of Salernia, in Caiabria and in the low valleys of Sardinia and of Sicily, so that, during our late was the product reached \$12,00,000 a year.

surpassed by the sea island cotton of South Carolina. The cultivation of cotton is carried on extensively in the plains of Salernia, in Calabria and in the low yalleys of Sardinia and of Sicity, so that, during our late war the product reached \$12,000,000 a year.

All the industries appertaining to agriculture are visibly improving. The farmers are able to send their hops into the French market across Mount Cenis, and the sausage meats of Bologna, Prato, Florence, Verona, Ferrara and Modena find an increasing market everywhere. The pies of Napics and Genoa are more and more exported: the oils of the Ponilles are preferred to the best French oils, and the Parmesan cheese, which is made in Lombardy with the milk of 50,000 Swiss cows, brings in, on an average, from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. Adding to all this the products of the rice fields, of the cotton plantations, of the mulberry trees, of fax and hemp and of the vineyards, it is evident that the development of the agricultural interest will make italy one of the most prosperous countries of Europe. As to manufactures on a grand scale Italy need not aspire to that. Among other elements of success in which it is deficient is that of coal. The Italian himself does not seem adapted for the work of machines. Dry and nervous, very sober, impatient, active and industrious by fits and starts, but soon discouraged, he has nothing of the nature of the model workman, who, well nourished, a great eater and imperturable in his way, can go on all his life performing the same routine work from morning till night.

Nevertheless, the Italian works and more than he generally gets credit for. The term "do nothing" cannot certainly be applied to the 21,000 Sicilman employed in the sulphur mines, where the ore is carried out on the backs of men. The Neapolitan provinces, which are wrongly recarded as an immense convent, furnished in 1861, 1,180,000 artisans, three-fifths of the whole number which all Italy counted. The Neapolitan provinces is and and ornaments in shell, la

They like the work because they can streed to it.

In Treasy agriculture and maintacture to hand and hand. Before harvest time the women coules to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the ann to be wittened and subject them to vertice to the anti-to the total to the vertice of the total total total total to the total total

incal States, there are in Italy 174,000 men living by the aitar. There are 242,000 engaged in protecting the internal and external saciety of the kundom, 147,000 officeholders, 120,000 engaged in protecting the internal and 255,000 and 147,000 officeholders, 120,000 eschantis and 255,000 who do not enter that industrial statistics, and who consist for the most part of women, children and ciderly persons.

Tingre is active Italy. It is more stirring and more industrious than was generally believed when travellers, who only went there to study pagan ruins and catholic monuments, called it the land of the dead, if has certainly a great work to perform it it woning reach its pass preames works, who Michael Angele furnished plans of fortilleations and when Leonardo da Vinet made its casals no ligable, invented artinical meadows, and (antecipating the architects) of Chicago), undertook to raise the cathedral of Florence so as to give it a greater elevation. For a long time lady had the monopoly of invention; but, for to pieces by the two great caemies who contended the life since the Middle Ages—the Church and the lady had the monopoly of invention; but, for to pieces by the two great caemies who contended to the latest protection of the contended to the latest protection of the latest of generation and istates, it fell mito a lamentable state of generation and states, it fell mito a lamentable state of generation and the latest protection, four-fifths of the population, seventeen millions out of twenty-two, were amable to read or write. The shadow of generate december and the protection of the propie was part lates of the population. It predicts are defined and states and combria, 85; in the Nendolish dominions, 85; in skelly 90 and in portions of that island 52. When Victor Emanuel entered line Naples there were in that populous city of from four to five hundred thouse had some and the state of the population to population with the protection of the population to make the protection of the proper state of the prop

steam vessels and 16,707 sailing vessels. Its naval power consisted of ninety-one vessels, of which four-teen were armored, twenty-two ecrew steamers, twenty-five sidewheel steamers, eight sailing vessels and twenty-two transports.

At the close of 1867 there were over 2,500 miles of railroad open in Italy. At the close of 1870 there will be nearly 4,500. The railroad which unites France to Italy over Mount Cenis is open, and the tunned which is to pierce the mountain is two-thirds completed.